

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME III.

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PAUL SEYMOUR, PROPRIETOR.

ADDRESS OF HON. J. R. UNDERWOOD.

Fellow-Citizens: I feel a deep sense of gratitude to the people of Kentucky, and especially to those residing in the Green River section of the State. Raised in the adjoining county of Warren, educated by a charitable uncle, and starting in life with the strongest professional competition, I have been sustained in a most confident and encouraging manner. I have been advanced from poverty to competency, if not to wealth. During the last thirty-three years I have been almost constantly employed in some high public station; and I now hold an office which, in dignity and importance, approaches the highest known to our constitution and laws. I refer to these things in no spirit of boasting, but to prove that I am not grateful without cause, and that I ought to be strongly attached to the institutions of my country, which have enabled me to rise from a very humble to a highly exalted position—a position from which, I am told, I shall probably be instructed to retire in consequence of opinions I have long entertained and which upon this occasion I mean to express with the utmost candor.

In 1835 the people by an overwhelming majority decided against calling a convention. In 1847 and 1848 they determined in favor of a convention by a majority equally decisive. It is needless to demonstrate that this change was the result of party tactics, seeking advantage over political adversaries. No matter what has brought it about, we are to have a convention; and the great questions now are, what changes shall we make in our present form of Government? what new principles ought we to introduce?

To make a new Government and introduce important changes in the old system, under whose operations we have been long secured in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and every civil, religious, and political privilege, involve the highest responsibilities. In the great work, so pregnant with good or evil, every citizen must feel an intense interest. It is not my purpose, however, to enter at large upon the consideration of every subject upon which the convention must act. To do so would be to make a speech tedious beyond endurance. My principal object is to present and defend my opinions on the subject of slavery.

I believe that slavery as it exists among us is a great evil—wrong in its origin—injurious in its continuance to both races, white and black—and that it ought to be terminated.

There are but few who justify the original importation of negroes and making them slaves. But there are many who, regarding the institution as having been forced by the policy of Great Britain upon our colonial ancestors, are now opposed to any change, believing the perpetuation of the institution more advantageous to both master and slave than any new order of things which human wisdom can devise and accomplish.

The argument which maintains that slavery is right in its origin, is founded upon the hypothesis that, as ignorant, savage, and unchristian people are made more intelligent, more humane, more moral, and imbued with a knowledge of the true God, by being brought under the control and dominion of civilized and christian nations, therefore, to advance the improvement and happiness of the weak, the barbarous, and unchristian men or tribe, the strong, the civilized, and christian community may rightfully reduce the individual or tribe to slavery. Suppose we concede that this argument is well founded, and that intelligence and christianity, combined with power, may of right seize the subjects or citizens of a weak or savage tribe or nation, and carry them off into perpetual bondage; should we not then inquire how the tribunal is to be organized which shall decide what nations of the earth are civilized, intelligent, moral, and christian; and how commissions may be obtained by those justifying them to invade the territories of the feeble, barbarous, and unchristian, and to make slaves of them? Is it not impossible to constitute such a tribunal? What nation or people on earth would submit to its decrees, if it were established and attempted to exercise jurisdiction? In times past, the Popes of Rome have, I believe, arrogated authority to dispose of heathen savage nations and their people, according to the pleasure of His Holiness. But the people thus given and granted to a master have never recognized the right of the Pope. From the impossibility of establishing a tribunal among men and nations clothed with authority to decide who shall be masters and who slaves, and to secure acquiescence and submission to the awards of such tribunal, it is manifest that there can be no harmony, no general understanding by which the people of the earth can be thrown into classes, of masters on the one side and slaves on the other and made to sustain such relations to each other, without violence. A state of slavery is, therefore, nothing short of a state of hostility between opposing phalanxes, where one side has surrendered at discretion, but unceasingly seeks for an opportunity to regain its original position. It is impossible to reconcile the slave and teach him to love his condition.

The constitution and laws of the United States indicate a strong national sentiment against slavery in its origin. Our revolutionary fathers, in framing the Federal Constitution, vested Congress with power to prohibit the importation of slaves from the 1st of January, 1808. This constitutional provision was carried into effect by an act approved 22 March 1807. This act forfeited to the United States all vessels fitted out for the purpose of engaging in the slave trade, and imposed a fine of \$20,000 upon the individual who should engage in fitting out any such vessel. It also imposed a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, and imprisonment not less than five nor more than ten years, for taking on board any vessel so fitted out and sailing from the coast of Africa and

transporting and selling him in the United States as a slave. By an act approved —, 1820, Congress made the foreign slave trade piracy, and imposed the punishment of death upon those who might engage in it. Washington signed and approved the Constitution as President of the Convention, and afterwards liberated all his slaves. Jefferson (who, in reference to slavery, said "who trembled for his country when he remembered that God was just,") signed and approved the act prohibiting the further importation of slaves. Monroe signed and approved the act denouncing the slave trade as piracy. Am I to be condemned for entertaining sentiments like those upon which these fathers of the republic have acted?

Our colonial ancestors protested against the conduct of the mother country in forcing the African slave trade upon us. If their sense of justice had tolerated the slaves of unchristian savages and making slaves of them, why did they not attack the Indians and convert every captured savage and his children into slaves through successive generations? The best title in a slave, in the origin of the institution, is founded on the rights of war, and yet through all our Indian wars, so far as I am informed, at no period of our history has any one seriously proposed to make slaves of Indian captives. Why this difference between the negro and the Indian? As barbarians, as uncivilized, unchristian people, they occupied the same condition of inferiority to the high-toned, civilized, christian Anglo-Saxons. If, for any of the reasons in vindication of slavery, it is just and righteous to make slaves of negroes, will not the same reason have equal force when applied to Indians? True, their skins are not so black as those of Africans; yet, if difference of color be any argument in favor of making slaves of the darker races, the contrast between the Indian and white man is sufficiently striking to justify the experiment. But surely the color of the skin does not favor slavery any more than the color of the eye. What would the world think if all persons with white eyes should congregate and seriously resolve to make slaves of every body who had black eyes?

One of the causes of war against Great Britain in 1812, was the violation of our flag on her part, by invading our ships, impressing our seamen and making them slaves. I say slaves, because to make a man fight or work on board a ship against his will is slavery more aggravated than that of forcing him to hoe or plow corn. Was there not as much justice, according to any code of morals, in the British practice of impressing our sailors as there is in enslaving the children of Africa?

But let us admit, for the argument, that it is the will of God, and therefore just, that heathen savages should be enslaved, so that christian masters may improve their condition. If that be conceded, does it not necessarily follow that it is equally just for the moral and religious part of the same community to enslave the immoral and irreligious citizens in order to improve their condition? Under this new doctrine of making slaves to improve people, may not a religious and christian majority say to the minority of Jews, Turks and infidels, "we will improve your faith by making you slaves to an infidel?" May not a like majority declare that editors and publishers should be enslaved by a board of censors, so that immoral and infidel publications might be suppressed and society thereby improved? What becomes of the right of conscience, the liberty of speech and of the press, or any other great and essential right to which man by nature is entitled, if the doctrine be true, that the intelligent, powerful and virtuous, may rightfully enslave the foolish, the weak, and the vicious for their improvement? In my judgment, the direct tendency of such a doctrine is the subversion of those fundamental principles of human liberty heretofore held sacred as the very basis of our republican institutions. If I could be induced at all to yield to this doctrine of the right to enslave for the purpose of improving, it would be with the qualification that, as soon as the barbarian of the desert had been civilized, and christianized in the school of slavery, and had paid by his labor a reasonable compensation to his benevolent and christian master for the tuition, then he should be permitted to resume the free exercise of all his improved faculties and regenerate nature. This qualification is in no part of the doctrine. On the contrary, if I understand the pro-slavery creed, it is that the benefits conferred upon the race enslaved are so stupendous and magnificent that they are but poorly requited by perpetual servitude, generation after generation!

But I am wasting time and words. In this age of the world and in this country, so enlightened in regard to the natural rights of all mankind, it would be impossible to establish the institution of slavery, were it now for the first time proposed. The question is not, shall we make slaves? But it is, what are we to do with slaves born and raised and accustomed to their degraded condition? These are very different questions.

After years of patient observation and consideration, I have become thoroughly convinced that slavery as it exists among us is prejudicial to the general happiness and interest of the people, injurious to our children, dangerous to our country, and immoral in its tendencies. I look upon it as an evil not beyond remedy; and therefore I am not willing to fold my arms and let it, cancer-like, run its course to consume its victim without a struggle to arrest it. Hence, as we are to construct a new Government, I think I owe it to my country, my children, and myself to insist upon some constitutional provision which shall point to its ultimate termination. For doing this I am to be denounced as an agitator, one who embroils society and stirs up strife. The political ocean is already white with foam. My object is to pour oil upon the troubled waters. I believe from this day forth there can be no calm until it is settled that slavery is not to exist forever in Kentucky.

If I am not mistaken in the signs of the times, the advocates for the perpetuation of slavery mean to accomplish their design and give permanency to the institution in the new constitution. So far as I understand the published platform of a portion of the pro-slavery party, they put forth the idea to the people that the constitutional provision on the subject of slavery, which they wished inserted in the new constitution was

to be identical with that in the old constitution. Furthermore, that the new constitution was to be subject to amendments proposed by the Legislature and ratified by the people, without the necessity of submitting the entire instrument to the action of another convention. With these provisions in the new constitution, those who desire to take the sense of the people upon the institution of slavery and its continuance forever saw that the door was open to them. But behold the change. I know pro-slavery candidates for the convention who are not now willing to incorporate in the new, precisely the same provision which the old constitution contains on the subject of slavery. I know pro-slavery candidates who are utterly opposed to amending the new constitution by permitting the Legislature to submit particular amendments for the ratification of the people. Look also at the action of the last Legislature. That body modified the law of 1833 prohibiting the importation of slaves in such manner as to make the modification almost equivalent to its repeal. His was done, I believe, without consulting the people upon the subject in the preceding canvass. By the census of the 1840 it was proved for the first time that our free white population had increased by a greater ratio than our slave population. This result was attributable, in a great degree, to the act of 1833. In 1840 our slave population was 182,258. In 1848, according to the 23d auditor's report, it had reached 192,470, showing an increase of only 10,222 in eight years. In 1840 our voters numbered 105,600, according to the ratio of the apportionment of representation. In 1848 they had increased to 139,612, showing a gain in eight years exceeding 31,000. We have no annual enumeration of free persons as we have of slaves, except of school children between the ages of 5 and 16. In 1844 our free white children between these ages numbered 160,531. In 1848 they reached 183,468, showing a gain of 22,937 in four years. These facts prove that we are destined to follow the States of Delaware and Maryland, where the slave population is fast receding and giving place to freemen. When the advocates of slavery become dissatisfied with their own platform of principles, and when they have destroyed the salutary operations of the act of 1833, when they have commenced the work of agitation by their own instability and the sudden destruction of the law restraining the importation of slaves, it is our duty to speak. Indeed, my friends, those who think as I do are bound to speak in self defense. We are constantly misrepresented. We are charged with designs and opinions to which we are totally opposed. There is, I have no doubt, some intentional misrepresentation with a view to render our positions odious with unlearned and prejudiced persons. But should our adversaries win a triumph by such unworthy means, it would be of short duration. He who is deceived by the trick, is always disgusted with the consequence, and loathes the deceiver. As examples of the misrepresentations of our views, I need only mention the efforts which some persons make to identify us with the abolitionists of the Phillips and Garrison, Abby Kelly and Lucretia Mott order; and the not less absurd charge that we intend to deprive owners of their slave property without making compensation.

What is that northern abolitionist imputed to us? Is it that negro slaves should be forthwith liberated; vested with equal, civil, social, and political rights; and in all respects placed upon the same level with their former masters. This equality of privilege would allow intermarriage between the blacks and the whites, and send black and white voters to the polls together. Now, I do not know a citizen of Kentucky who is willing to organize his society upon any such basis. I have often made speeches to prove the absurdity of attempting, and the impossibility of accomplishing any such project. There are sympathies and antipathies in the social, just as there are attractions and repulsions in the natural world, which effectually prevent the commingling of two distinct races into the same social and political body. To attempt it, is to destroy all harmony and to war against nature. I am therefore altogether opposed to emancipation, unless it be connected with colonization.

But we are charged with intending to invade the sanctity of vested rights. There may be, for aught I know, persons in Kentucky, as well as in the Northern States, who deny that there can be any such thing as property in a human being, or vested right in the services of a slave. With all such, if there be any, I widely differ. What is that creates a vested right? I answer: It is the act of our Creator which creates and vests us with all our natural rights; and the act of Government which creates and vests us with our civil and legal rights. But there may be a conflict between the rights thus derived. For example, God gives the right to defend ourselves and to redress our wrongs; and if men are thrown together without government, each may exercise this natural right derived from God as his reason and judgment shall require. But as soon as government is formed, whether it be done by arbitrary power or by the assent of the governed, this natural right of self-defense and self-redress may be taken away by the act of the government and legal rights substituted in place of it. The civil codes with which I am acquainted allow the right of self-defense to remain nearly as perfect as it exists by nature. But the natural right of self-redress is almost invariably superseded by a civil remedy. Thus the regulations and institutions of men may, and often do, put down and suppress the rights which God hath given to his creatures. Indeed, it has grown into a maxim that when we enter the social state or submit to a government we surrender a part of our natural rights the better to secure those we retain. Should any individual refuse to make the surrender voluntarily, he is constrained by force to give up, in whole or part, just as many of his natural rights as the laws of the society or government under which he lives require. Whether the surrender be voluntary or compulsory, does not effect the power which the government may exercise when it has been established. Can governments, then, in violation of natural justice, create a property in a human being? I answer affirmatively. But what is meant by property in man? Nothing more than the legal author-

ity to control the slave or servant and to appropriate the proceeds of his labor to the use of the master. Now let us look at some familiar cases and we shall see how the law secures the services of one human being to the use of another, and by so doing creates a property in the service, or, which is the same thing, in the man who is to perform the service. And as we examine these cases we shall find that some of them grow out of contracts voluntarily entered into (and these might be denominated voluntary slavery) but for the odiousness of the term; while others grow out of the action of the government and are forced upon the person subject to such action irrespective of his volition.

The relation between father and child is the first to which I will call your attention. The law gives the father the legal right to control his son until he is twenty-one years old, and to appropriate his labor to the use of the father. Why this, until the child arrives at twenty-one, or longer? Natural justice would decide that every child should be free, when by his service he has paid the father for his care, trouble, and expense of raising and educating, and when the child is so mature in judgment as to be capable of acting discreetly for himself. The father's trouble and expense vary according to circumstances. A finished classical education cannot be acquired by the son before he arrives at twenty-one years of age, unless he be endowed with extraordinary abilities. If the youth is kept at college during his minority he pays in services nothing to compensate his father. If he be put to work he may remunerate the father by the time he is nineteen or twenty and may then be sufficiently mature in judgment to act for himself. Yet the law is arbitrary. It makes no allowance for these varying circumstances. The child is free at twenty-one. Pastidious art might take offence to call the child a slave until he reached the age when the control of the father ceased according to law. But I do not hunt ingeniously to distinguish and point out a difference in the nature of the power conferred by law upon the parent to hold his child in service until he is twenty-one, and that which is conferred on the master to hold a negro slave for life, and the right in both cases to appropriate the service of the child and of the slave to the use of the parent and master is identical. All of it depends upon positive law, induced by the policy of the government, and the law may co-operate with or run counter to natural justice and right as circumstances vary. In this case the child is the involuntary (I will not say slave) servant of his father and made so by law.

The husband has the legal right to control his wife in many things. The master has no right to control his slave in everything. The husband has the legal right to appropriate the services of the wife to his use. The rights growing out of this relation, the dearest of earth, are vested by law, and created by law. The servitude of the woman to the man if voluntary it may be called without offense, in this case, it commenced voluntarily, by contract, but when begun, the freedom of the woman is lost for life. The contract is indissoluble by the act of the parties. The law can only dissolve it. Here the law, in violation of natural right, which allows contracts to be made and annulled at the pleasure of the contracting parties, regulates the marriage relation, and forces those who enter into it to continue in it and be its servants. The law causes an orphan to be bound to a master for a term of years, against the will of the orphan, and gives the master the right to control the person and appropriate the services to his own use. The law causes a vagrant to be arrested and sold, and gives the purchaser a right to control the person and appropriate the services to his own use. In the first of these cases, the servitude is involuntary and forced upon the subject of it without crime on his part. In the other case, it is also involuntary, but imposed to cure the disease and crime of idleness.

All governments impose upon their citizens, service, servitude, or slavery, the State being master, just as its wards and necessities require. The work or duty required is enforced by fines, by imprisonment, by stripes, or by death, just as the appropriate and authorized agents of the State determine to work upon the street or in the highway and put it in good order. He is not seized and marched out at the point of the bayonet, and the failure. The citizen is required to perform a ton of duty in the army. The lot has fallen upon him by a fair draft. He refuses to join the regiment and obeys orders. He may be forced into the ranks and shot for desertion or disobedience of orders. After being forced into the ranks, he may reluctantly obey orders, but he is a strong case of involuntary servitude or slavery—not by way of punishment for crime, unless want of patriotism be so regarded and identified with felony. A soldier or sailor voluntarily enlists. He may thereby incur for a term of years or for life, a servitude far more severe and intolerable than that imposed upon the negro slave. It depends upon the law and the contract he makes under it. He may subject himself to loss of wages, to imprisonment, to flogging, and loss of life in case he disobeys orders or fails to discharge the duties required by law. There cannot be a slavery more severe than the military and naval service of some countries, the ranks being often filled by impressment instead of contract. The penitentiaries of all our States are the receptacles of slaves—those who have been made slaves for a term of years or for life as a punishment for crimes. Now the difference is this. Where service, servitude, or slavery (I care not what term is used to signify the thing) is voluntarily contracted or imposed by way of punishment for crime, or imposed for the manifest advantage of the individual or class, as in the case of the child, the apprentice, the pauper and the lunatic, we feel no repugnance to it—we see no reasons in its favor and we acquiesce in its propriety, but when slavery is imposed for the ease and comfort of the master alone, and when the physical, moral and intellectual wants of the slave are no further attended to and provided for than the pecuniary interests of the master require, then our sympathies are aroused.

Our sense of justice violated, and we are, in the heat of enthusiasm, ready to set up the natural rights of mankind as paramount to the constitutions and laws adopted and enacted by men. This is the foundation of the notion that men cannot hold a property in men. It is an enthusiastic error. Sober, matter-of-fact reasoning finds property whenever and in whatsoever organized governments, capable of executing their mandates, declare it shall exist. Our State and our parent State have declared that there may be and is a property in negroes. The power of government has created that property, in violation of the natural rights of the negro, I admit, but, having done so, it would be a fraudulent act on the part of the government toward its citizens, to deprive them without compensation, of rights which have been enforced for two hundred years. The government has encouraged her citizens to vest their capital in slave property by assurances of protection, given in the constitution under which we now live. To violate the pledge in the Constitution about to be formed, would be an act of bad faith. The British government has paid millions of dollars (\$100,000,000, I believe) to compensate the owners of manumitted slaves. Even the Mexican government, in abolishing slavery, promised compensation, to the owners of the slaves. I never could consent to treat our slaveholders worse than England and Mexico treated theirs. As the law tolerates the citizen in vesting his capital in the purchase of slave property, I think the law should, out of fidelity and consistency to itself, guarantee the enjoyment of the property purchased, just as much as if it were a house or tract of land instead of a slave. I would not break up a menagerie of skunks, if created according to law, without making compensation to its owner.

Are we then to incur a debt of some sixty or seventy millions in order to rid the State of slavery? By no means. How, then, is slavery to be exterminated and the black and white races separated? I answer, masters will do it voluntarily or by compensation which the slaves can pay, and that it can be done and ought to be done by colonizing the slaves in Africa. The advocates of slavery have denounced colonization as impracticable. The American Colonization Society has ascertained beyond all controversy that \$50 when using their own ships, and \$60 when chartering vessels is sufficient to transport a man to Africa and maintain him until he can provide for himself. The hire of a healthy negro man and girl of seventeen or eighteen, one year, will take both to Liberia and maintain them until they can provide for themselves. These facts, of undeniable truth, establish the practicability of colonization beyond controversy. I do not intend to say that it is practicable to send the whole slave population of Kentucky to Africa in a body. I admit they cannot be marched off, as were the Cherokee Indians, to their new home. No such movement has ever entered the mind of any philanthropist. To make the plan successful, colonization must increase with the strength and growth of the settlements in Africa. Instead of sending out decrepit old age and helpless infancy to burden the colony, we should only send young men and women. By sending young women as they reached the age of puberty, the sources of increase at home would be gradually dried up. I explained this fully and at large in a speech made nearly twenty years ago before the State Colonization Society at Frankfort. It is a work that ought not to be accomplished in less time than thirty or forty years. If it be systematically commenced and persevered in, it will put an end to the existence of our black population in Kentucky and transfer the race to Africa. The astonishing progress which Liberia has made; the daily developments of the unlimited capacity of Africa to receive and support the black population of the United States; the example of European colonization, by which hundreds of thousands of old ranks and conditions are annually thrown upon our shores; and the example of our own migratory population, traversing the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, almost without a dollar, have opened the eyes of the people to the practicability of colonizing the slaves, so that it no longer admits of serious question. The opponents of colonization, however, finding their old objections no longer tenable, now contend that if the negroes were permitted to leave and carry off their earnings the process would drain our specie and impoverish the white population left behind. This argument concedes the ability of the negroes by their own labor to colonize themselves, and thus proves that the only obstacle in the way is our unwillingness. The idea that we should be injured by the drain of our specie is entirely fallacious. The emigrating negroes would require very little money. Implements of husbandry, tools of mechanical trades, clothing and provisions, as experience in colonization has proved, would constitute the essential outfit. Their wages would be mostly expended for these things before their departure.

But suppose we were injured to some extent in the manner suggested. Is it not a law of trade that the precious metals and coins, like water, seek their level and flow to places where most needed? That law would soon return to us our just share of the currency of the world, and after the removal of the slaves we should be amply compensated for any temporary inconvenience by the advantages of free labor during succeeding ages.

We may speak in favor of slave labor, but the time rapidly approaches when in Kentucky it will be superseded by free labor. I have heard that under the burning sun of the cotton and sugar farms of the South and in the malaria of a rice plantation, the white man could not labor and live; and therefore, in the Southern States, negro slavery was not only a blessing, but a thing of indispensable necessity. If it be so, let them enjoy it. I have no right to judge for them. If there was not a slave in our State I should rigidly enforce the provisions of the constitution and surrender every fugitive slave who might be found amongst us. In our general climate, we know that the white man can and does labor, and that health is one of the rewards of his toil. We also know that without slaves more of us would be compelled to work for ourselves, and, in doing it, I think we should be greatly benefited in both

health of body and mind, and a large increase of our wealth. Man is prone to idleness when he can live on the labor of others. Idleness is the parent of bodily infirmities and mental sloth. It leads to dissipation and every calamity that "flesh is heir to." The free laborer is stimulated to industry and frugality by many strong motives which the slave never feels. The free man works with energy and good will, stimulated by the wages he is to receive, by the train of thought in regard to the disposal of them according to his own pleasure, and by the interest he has in keeping up a character for fidelity and industry, which will secure employment and good wages thereafter. No such motives operate upon the slave. His reward is just what the master pleases to bestow. He has no selection of food or raiment, quantity or quality. He does not dispose of the proceeds of his labor according to any plan of happiness he may conceive for himself, his wife, or his children. He has no wife nor children in the eyes of the law. But of that I must not, I cannot speak. The slave's strongest incentive to vigilance and industry is the fear of the lash. He knows that he is careless, idle, and thoughtless in relation to his business or the work assigned him. Nor is it at all surprising under such a state of things that so many slaveholders lose their estates and become bankrupt.

As the free laborer, in the same time, under the influences which operate upon him, does more work and does it better than the slave, and as free labor will become more abundant and more readily procured with the increase of our white population, the time rapidly approaches when employers will find it to their interest to hire free laborers instead of slaves. Indeed, I am inclined to think even now that it would be more profitable to the farmer to cultivate his farm by free labor. By consulting the census of 1840 I find, from the best estimate I am capable of making, that there is only about one-fifth part of our slave population able-bodied men between the ages of 17 and 50 years. The other four-fifths are composed of women and children, old men and boys. It is impossible, without more accurate statistical information, to ascertain what portion of those four-fifths are capable of supporting themselves by their labor, and in addition supplying something for the support of the helpless. Certain it is that the 65,244 children under 10 years of age, and 5,117 old men and women over 55 years of age, would require a considerable portion of the labor of the productive and working hands, for their support. Now, when the old and young, the lame and diseased, the helpless of all conditions of our slaves are provided for, when the whole flock are fed and clothed, fire and lodging provided; medical bills and taxes paid out of the labor of the productive classes, I believe there is less clear profit to our farmers upon the labor of their slaves, than there would be if they employed free labor altogether. And while free labor would be cheaper to the farmer, he could afford to pay higher wages to the laborer, because of his greater skill and diligence and the performance of a greater amount of labor in a given time. Indeed the former could dispense with a portion of the free laboring hands a great portion of the year. In case he owns slaves he must keep them and maintain them all the time. Certain it is, that I have known slaves to impoverish instead of enrich their owners. The value placed upon our slaves according to the auditor's report for the year 1848 is \$60,520,378. Interest on that sum amounts to \$3,645,222 per annum. The census of 1840 shows 55,776 male slaves between 10 and 55 years of age. There are not many more now, as our slave population has increased but little. How many are disabled by disease and accident we cannot tell. But if every one of them were hired by the year, each must bring on an average \$65 35 and a fraction to pay the interest. They would not bring it; for, besides those altogether worthless, there are boys between 10 and 17, and old men, between 50 and 55, numbering 17,513, who would bring but little. Slave females capable of laboring cannot more than support themselves and those of both sexes unable to labor. I state these facts to show that our slaves do not by their labor pay legal interest on their value. I leave every one to make his own figures with a view to ascertain how much free labor would be annually procured with \$3,645,222, if we had no slaves.

(Continued on Third Page)

Arrival of the Cambria.
St. John, N. B., Aug. 4.
The Cambria, Capt. Shannon, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock, A. M., and will be due at Boston at 6 o'clock on tomorrow. She brings Liverpool dates up to July 21. Parliament is to be prorogued on the 24th. During last week 339 deaths of cholera were reported in London, being more than double of the number of the previous week. Along the whole of the south coast it is raging very malignantly and mortality. At Liverpool the disease is rapidly increasing.

Ireland continues to be exempt from the scourge. On the 12th, a serious riot took place between the Orangemen and Catholics in the county of Down. The Orangemen having celebrated the day of Tercentenary and being on their march, whilst passing a defile called Dolly's Brae, found their path was laid, all the paces surrounded, hills occupied by immense numbers of Roman Catholics, provided with forks and fire-arms, and plainly contemplating a general massacre. The Orangemen, aided by a small party of police and military, stood upon their defence, and succeeded in forcing their way through the gap after a short struggle, in which 40 or 50 are said to have been killed on both sides, much the greater part being of the Roman Catholic body. 38 Ribbonmen had been taken prisoner. On Friday two medical gentlemen drove through the county round about the scene of contest, with the view of administering relief to those who were found, but they were refused admittance at every house where they called.

France.—The National announced that Prince Canino, the son of Lucien Bonaparte, and ex-President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, had been arrested at Orleans, by order of the Government, on his road to Versailles. It is said, that having a claim against his cousin, Louis Napoleon, for money lent in aid of his election, the Prince was coming to France to demand it, the conduct of his cousin against Rome having stirred up his ire. It is said that the Prince will not be imprisoned, but that he will be forced to embark for Europe or America.

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to Romin on the occasion of receiving the keys of Rome. His Holiness congratulates the General on the triumph of order in Rome, and expresses hope that Divine Providence will cease any

difficulties that may still exist. He adds that he does not cease to direct his prayers to Heaven for the General, the city, and the French nation.—Cardinal Riccio and the Marquis Cauchat arrived in Rome from Gaeta, on the 8th.

Propositions are making at Rome which leads to the belief that Pius IX. is expected to return with a Quirinal. The French are desirous they can in distributing money freely, to get up a cry in his favor, but in vain. Roman troops who had agreed in the first instance to do duty conjointly with the French, are all leaving, and the whole force now remaining amounts to less than 1000 men.

Garribaldi has succeeded in making his escape from the French Division, who were put upon a false scent, and he is now in the mountains of Abruzzi. Previous to his departure from Rome, he had secured several military stores.—Another account states that Garribaldi is on the Neapolitan frontier, where he has been joined by another body of troops, proving a body of 20,000 men.

Gen. Quinlan has dismissed all persons in office under the Republican Government, and even under Pius IX himself, and put in their place all persons whom he could find that held office under Gregory II.

A report of a victory over the Russians by Bem, is mentioned in the diplomatic circles in Paris.—Also that the Hungarians had obtained further advantages before Usteritz.

An agent of Schleswig had arrived at Berlin, to protest against the armistice.

Austria.—From reports of Gen. Hayman, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, it appears that a very sharp conflict took place on the 11th before Cornaro, between the combined armies and the Maggians. The Hungarians fought fiercely, but the Austrians claim the victory. Another account states that 180 pieces of cannon were brought into the field by the Austrians, and that the battle would be more complete than the defeat of the united Russian and Austrian armies under Hayman. He was obliged to fall back on Raab, which city is filled with wounded. He has been obliged to send 3000 to Pressburg, and but for the timely arrival of Russian troops to cover his retreat, Hayman and his staff would have been captured. The Turkish Ambassador, announced that Gen. Hadji had completely defeated the Russians at Tamsylvania, and that the latter had been obliged to take refuge in Wallachia.

Germany.—Several principalities and duchies have given in their adhesion to the treaty concluded on the 26th of May, between Prussia, Saxony and Hanover.

Russia.—A decree of the Grand Duke prorogues the state of siege for a month.

Advices from Vienna to the 13th of July, state that the Austrians had succeeded to the Austrian and Russian troops on the 11th, without resistance.

Spain Accounts.—A stage was driven off a precipice and fell to deep gully about six miles from the city, night before last. There were several persons in the vehicle at the time; a young woman, was so seriously injured, that her life is despaired of.—St. Louis Union, 2d.

AGRICULTURAL.
New Indications in Agriculture.
BY DR. E. T. BALDWIN, OF WINCHESTER, VA.
Messrs. Editors of the Plough, Loom and Anvil.

The indications I have drawn from the practical facts which have passed under my personal observation, and which are stated in the accompanying paper, are not intended to be a contribution to the subject of agriculture, defects so materially from the received opinions of the present day, that I have been induced to submit them for your consideration; under the hope and expectation that you or some one else, qualified to correct them if they should prove to be erroneous. With this view, I shall state them in distinct, substantive propositions.

- 1st. It is not true that any plant which the farmer is interested in cultivating, derives its principal nutriment from the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere. Although air is indispensable to vegetable as well as to animal life, it is equally true that no animal can live without food, and no plant exist in an impoverished soil without manure at the root.
- 2d. That the only food of plants known to the practical farmer is manure, or the residue of production.
- 3d. That the nutriment of plants, as well as the nutriment of animals, is derived from the nutriment of the soil. Although air is indispensable to vegetable as well as to animal life, it is equally true that no animal can live without food, and no plant exist in an impoverished soil without manure at the root.
- 4th. It is not true that different vegetable matters, during their growth, extract different fertilizing salts from the earth. For lands exhausted by constant cultivation, and which are consequently poor, may be made exceedingly fertile without the addition of manure, of any kind whatever.
- 5th. It is not true that lands under cultivation cannot be made to preserve their natural fertility without manure; on the contrary, lands naturally poor, may be made exceedingly fertile without the addition of manure, of any kind whatever.
- 6th. There is no natural disintegration of the soil in a state of repose, and a formation of alkalies, unless its surface be covered with some substances or other. Exhausted lands, which remain uncovered, never improve in fertility by rest.
- 7th. The residue of the decomposition of vegetable substances, or the "ash of plants," is not manure. Nor can manure be made of any substance, without the aid of the putrefactive process.
- 8th. That the analytical investigations of learned chemists, totally disregarding the vital principle of life, have not promoted the interest of agriculture. On the contrary, diverting the attention of agriculturists from careful observations of the operations of nature, and the inductive reasonings drawn therefrom, have been decidedly injurious to its best interests.
- 9th. That shade is the most fertilizing agent; the putrefaction of manure, cannot be produced without it, and consequently no manures can be made, and no fertility imparted to the earth, in any manner, independent of its influence.
- 10th. That the earth itself is capable of being converted into the best manure; to effect this, it is only necessary that it should be densely shaded. That is, it should be located favorably for the generation of the putrefactive fermentation.
- 11th. That the fertility imparted to the soil is more permanent, when produced by shade, than from the application of any manure whatever.
- 12th. That every particle of earth, as it is naturally constituted, contains a portion of the fertilizing principle. The surface earth, or "mould," is fertilized by itself caused by shade and not the residue of vegetable decomposition.
- 13th. That the nutriment of plants is derived from the nutriment of the soil, and not from the atmosphere.
- 14th. That the nutriment of the soil is derived from the nutriment of the soil, and not from the atmosphere.
- 15th. That the nutriment of the soil is derived from the nutriment of the soil, and not from the atmosphere.
- 16th. That the nutriment of the soil is derived from the nutriment of the soil, and not from the atmosphere.
- 17th. That the nutriment of the soil is derived from the nutriment of the soil, and not from the atmosphere.
- 18th. That the nutriment of the soil is derived from the nutriment of the soil, and not from the atmosphere.
- 19th. That the nutriment of the soil is derived from the nutriment of the soil, and not from the atmosphere.
- 20th. That the nutriment of the soil is derived from the nutriment of the soil, and not from the atmosphere.

with the mormon and mormonism, carried
up as the prime mist, while many faith-
ful in the sinner mud beneath it lay embosomed
in ill-fated ruins of Sodom and Gomorrah—
a glare of light was blinding to the eye, and
atmosphere difficult of respiration. No more
forthwith wing the attenuated air through
the husk, poured his speeching rays upon
mysterious statement on which we looked,
which alone, of all the works of God, re-
tains our living thing within it. While in
view of the peninsula, inland, and its southern
remedy "Point Gossamer," as a tribute to the
"Point Gossamer," as a tribute to the
heroes of two gallant Englishmen, who lived
in lives in attempting to explore this

LITERARY EXAMINER.

Good Night.
FROM THE GERMAN OF PATER.

Dark is the night!
Yet stars are glimmering through the cope of
heaven;
The air is soft and warm, the wind is
sweet;
And in the distance, as if from
another world,
The sweet influence of the calm hour
fills the soul;
In its clear bloom carrying its own
heaven;
To all who have their day's work well
fulfilled,
To them good night!

Still is the night!
All day's load is now at rest;
And sleep is lulling in her soft domain;
The throbbing heart with Heaven's own
soothing balm;
To you for whom her shadow descends in vain,
Whom care keeps watching, peace your
care
dorms;
Soothed be the couch of sorrow and of pain—
To you good night!

Rich is the night!
Can man hope here for more;
When the dark night of trouble veils him
round;
Thus in light dreams to see heaven's
open
And each warm wish by fancy crown'd?
To you for whom hope smiles to day no more,
May her soft shadows in her sleep be found!
To you good night!

Faint springs the light;
When all the land is bright and clear;
I have long loved the lonely hillside steep—
When they—the dearly loved—the dear
well
Fate's bitter flood from thy fond arm hath
severed;
Think, amid all the trials that assail,
One eye above the stars, in which hath
been
And watch still, good night!

A Good Deed of Attention.

A good deed of attention, scientific and
otherwise, has of late been directed to the
Holy Land and adjoining countries; many
interesting points of geography and topo-
graphy have been discussed, among others,
the depression of the Dead Sea, the level of
which has been ascertained to be more
than 1300 feet below that of the Mediter-
ranean. The Sea of Tiberias also is reck-
oned as 84 feet below the latter level; the
difference between the two lakes, which are
60 miles apart, being more than 1000
feet. This observation, made by the presi-
dent of the Geographic Society in 1842,
has elicited additional remarks and sug-
gestions; and Dr. Robinson, in discussing
it, states that in the distance traversed by
the rivers there is room for three catara-
cts, each equal in height to Niagara.

Some authorities affirm that the observa-
tions to determine the levels must have
been incorrect; on the other hand, it has
been shown by comparison with British riv-
ers, that there is nothing extraordinary in
the presumed fall. The Sea is a river
which may be classed with the Jordan—
from the limit of the sea, 72 miles,
the fall is 16 feet to the mile, and in this
distance there are neither rapid nor cata-
racts. In the fall of the Tweed we have
a nearly parallel illustration. The ques-
tion, however, has been answered for the
present in another way, an account of
which appears in the last published part of
the Geographic Society's Journal. Lieuten-
ant Molyneux, of the ship Sparrow, left
the vessel at Caiffa on the Bay of Acco-
n towards the end of August, 1847, with
three men, who had volunteered for the
occasion and Toby, a dogman. The ob-
ject was to transport the dog (ship's
smell-bait) on camels' backs overland
to Tiberias, to proceed from thence down
the Jordan to the Dead Sea, and return by
way of Jerusalem and Jaffa, after an ex-
amination of the course of the Jordan, as
well as of the valley through which it
flows, a d-precipit, to measure the depth
of the Dead Sea. The commander of the
vessel offered every aid, and furnished
his lieutenant with letters from him to the
authorities of the country, so as to facilitate
operations among the Bedouin tribes, from
whom molestation was to be apprehend-
ed.

Four camels were provided for the boat
and baggage, besides horses. After two
days' travel the party arrived at the
top of the last ridge of hills overlooking
the Lake of Tiberias and the valley of the
Jordan, and enjoyed a most magnifi-
cent view. Jebel Sneek, smothered in clouds,
was distinctly seen; above were the blue
waters of Tiberias, surrounded by fine
rings of hills; to the left the white ruins
of Sa ed, perched on a hill; and near the
northern end of the lake a gap in the moun-
tains, with a green patch, which pointed
out the spot where the Jordan discharges its
waters into Tiberias.

In descending the hills to the lake-shore
the difficulties began. "By degrees," says
Lieutenant Molyneux, "the road became so
steep that it was obliged to hold the boat
up by ropes, till at length we arrived at a
point beyond which the camel could not
proceed, and to return was impossible—
the stones, when started, rolled to the bot-
tom; the camels began to reel; then follow-
ed the usual trembling of the legs—the
certain precursor of a fall; and, in short,
save the boat, it became necessary to cut
the lashings, and let her slide down on her
keel to the foot of the hill. There we
again harnessed the unfortunate camels, and
proceeded without further mishap to Ti-
berias, where, passing under the walls of the
town, we pitched our tent within a few
yards of the water."

After crossing the lake once or twice,
and taking soundings and other observa-
tions, the boat was steered for the entrance
of the river; and encamping for the night
on the bank, the party were visited by
numbers of Arabs, who, after some per-
sua- sion, left them unmolested, but kept the
travelers in a state of apprehension during
the night, and again the next morning for
several miles of the route. The true char-
acter of the stream soon became apparent,
as the officer relates:—"Hitherto, for the
short distance we had come, the river had
been upwards of 100 feet broad and 4 or
5 feet deep; but the first turning after leav-
ing the Arabs brought us to the remains of
a large ruined bridge, the arches of which,
having all fallen down, obstructed our pas-
sage. Here our difficulties commenced; and
for seven hours that we travelled that
day, we scarcely ever had sufficient water
to swim the boat for 100 yards together."
The Arabs hung on the skirts of the party,
apparently with a view of turning any mis-
adventure to account; and when villages
were passed, the whole population turned
out to look at the strangers. Sometimes
the river, skirted out into shallow channels,
in which the boat had to be unloaded, and
carried over the obstructing rocks and
bushes. "The Ghor, or great Valley of the
Jordan," is described as "about 8 or 9
miles broad; and this space is anything but
a flat—nothing but a continuation of bare
hills with yellow dried-up weeds, which
look, when distant, like cornstubbles."—
These hills, however, sink into insignifi-
cance when compared to the ranges of
mountains which enclose the Ghor; and it
is, therefore, only by comparison that this

part of the Ghor is entitled to be called a
valley."

Besides other impediments, the river was
obscured by numerous veils, built by the
Arabs to divert the water into the frequent
small channels cut for irrigating their fields.
It was not easy to pass these veils without
a row, as the natives insisted on the gap
made for the boat being built up again. In
one instance the masonry was so thick and
high that the boat had to be lifted over—
In addition to this there was uneasiness re-
specting the cattle and baggage, which,
writes Lieutenant Molyneux, "were fre-
quently obliged to diverge to a considerable
distance from the river; but a capital fellow
that we hired at Tiberias as a guide assist-
ed us greatly in overcoming all our diffi-
culties." By and by a sheik and four
Bedouins stopped the party, and demanded
600 piasters for a free passage across his
territories; but after some altercation, a
compromise was effected for a third of the
sum.

In this way the travellers proceeded, op-
posed not only by natural obstacles, but by
the fierce and rapacious character of the
natives. In some places the river was so
rocky and shallow, that it was found neces-
sary to transfer the boat again for a time to
the camel's backs. On this occasion, ob-
serves the Lieutenant—"From a hill over-
which our road lay I had a very fine view
of the whole valley, with its many Arab
camps, all made of the common
coarse black camel-hair cloth. Very large
herds of camels were to be seen in every
direction stalking about upon the apparen-
tly barren hills in search of food. The
Jordan had split into two streams of about
equal size shortly after leaving El Buk'ak;
and its winding course, which was marked
by luxuriant vegetation, looked like a gigan-
tic serpent twisting down the valley. Af-
ter forming an island of oval form, and
about five or six miles in circumference, the
two branches of the Jordan again united im-
mediately above an old cautiously-fortified
bridge, marked in the map as Jisr Mejanieh.
On encamping in the evening, an interest-
ing instance of agency is recorded by the
leader. "I was much interested," he writes,
"during the night, in observing the extraor-
dinary sagacity of the Arab mares, which
are indeed laudible creatures. The old
sheik lay down to sleep, with his mare dis-
close to him, and twice during the evening
she gave him notice of the approach of foot-
steps by walking round and round; and
when that did not awaken him, she put her
head down and neighed. The first party
she notified were some stray camels, and
the second some of our own party return-
ing. The Bedouins generally ride with a
ladder only, except when they apprehend
danger; and then, the moment they take
their bridles from their saddle-bow, the
mares turn their heads round, and open
their mouths to receive the bit."

For the next few days, so frequent were
the disputes with the Arabs, the bargain-
ings with new escorts, that the lieutenant
was "almost driven mad." Sometimes the
Bedouins would go off in a body, thinking
to frighten him into terms; but the party
were well armed, and could command a
certain degree of respect. So turbulent,
too, was the river, that, as we are told, it
would be impossible to give any account of
the various turnings; and the leader was
obliged to ride continually between the boat
and the baggage, to ascertain the relative
position of each; a railway- whistle which
he used with him proved very useful in
making signals. The expedition, indeed, was
almost like moving an army in an enemy's
country—not only looking out for positions
where we could not be taken by surprise,
but anxiously looking out also for supply-
ing our commissariat. With the thermom-
eter ranging from 83 to 110 degrees, this
was no enviable task.

On the 30th of the month, it having been
found impossible to satisfy the exorbitant
demands of the Arabs, Lieut. Molyneux
determined on proceeding without an escort;
and after the place of rendezvous was
reached by the mounted party, continues:
"We, as usual, stuck Toby's spear in the
ground, with the ensign flying on it, as a
sign for the boat to bring up, intending to
proceed as soon as she arrived. The last
time I had seen her was from the top of the
western cliffs; she was then nearly abreast
of us; and notwithstanding the windings of
the river, as the water was good, and as
she had four men to pull and one to steer
(Grant, Lycomb, Winter, with the guide
we had brought from Tiberias), and the mar-
se had engaged by the road,) I expected
her arrival in about an hour." The boat,
however, did not arrive; and the Lieutenant,
becoming anxious, sent out scouts to look
for her, but they returned unsuccessful.

Meantime he had taken up a secure posi-
tion with his party, and eventually deter-
mined on going in search of the missing
crew himself; but being ignorant of the
language, Toby offered to go in his stead.
The Lieutenant then pursues:—"After most
anxiously awaiting his return for an hour,
he came back full gallop to inform me that
he had found the boat; that she had been
attacked; and that he had learned this pain-
ful intelligence from the guide and the other
Arabs, who were now alone bringing her
down the river. Forty or fifty men had
collected on the banks on each side of the
river, armed with muskets, and commenc-
ed their attack by throwing stones at the
boat, and firing into the water close to her;
and after they thus terrified the men, they
all waded into the river, seized upon her,
and dragged her to the shore. Lycomb,
who drew a pistol, was knocked into the
water by a blow of a stick; and having got
the boat on the shore, they robbed the
men of all their arms and ammunition, took
their hats, and let them go. They also
robbed the two Arabs of their arms, and of
most of their clothes, and threatened to kill
them, but let them off with a beating."
This was all the intelligence we could ob-
tain; and, as may be supposed, I was thun-
derstruck by the recital of these melancholy
facts. The guide and the other Arab had
remained by the boat for half an hour,
hoping that our men would return; but see-
ing nothing more of them, they concluded
that they had endeavored to follow me,
and accordingly they proceeded down the river;
with the boat."

The party were now in a critical posi-
tion: surrounded on all sides by bands of
notorious plunderers, and darkness coming
on, added to which, anxiety as to the fate
of the missing men, rendered the Lieutenant
truly miserable. It seemed cruel to aban-
don them; but the only chance of safety
and success lay in reaching Jericho as speed-
ily as possible. The two natives who had
brought the boat down were with much diffi-
culty persuaded to take her on to the
castle, and in case of the non-arrival of the
party, to make their way from thence to
Jerusalem, and report their position to the
consul. The Lieutenant, with Toby and
an old man as guide and driver of the ani-
mals, then set forward; and notwithstanding
the difficulties of the ground, and at
times of losing their way, reached Jericho,
a distance of more than thirty miles, just at

sunrise. The letter from the Governor of
Beirut was forthwith presented to the old
Governor at the castle, and so well did the
Lieutenant urge his case, that in a short
time four well mounted soldiers, accompan-
ied by the guide with refreshments, and a
note for the sailors, were securing the coun-
try in search of them. Meantime Lieuten-
ant Molyneux rode over to Jerusalem,
where, in company with the consul, he visit-
ed the Pasha, and obtained from him let-
ters to two other pashas, directing them to
send out men to the search, besides ten sol-
diers to assist the officer in his own explora-
tion, and accompany him afterwards to the
Dead Sea. On returning to Jericho, the
boat was found to have arrived; and the
next day the district of country in which
the outrage occurred was diligently explor-
ed, but without obtaining any tidings of the
missing unfortunate; a result which, despite
a hope that the men might have succeeded
in reaching the coast, threw the Lieutenant
into a desponding and gloomy mood.

He determined, however, on accomplish-
ing, if possible, the grand object of the ex-
pedition; and the *agha* (leader of the sol-
diers) was requested to be in readiness with
his men the following morning. "At last,"
pursues the Lieutenant, "we reached the
mouth of the river, where I was glad to find
the boat floating on the sluggish waters of
the Dead Sea. We had great difficulty in
getting anywhere near the shore, on account
of the marshy nature of the ground, several
horses and mules having sunk up to their
bodies in the mud; but at length we pitched
the tent on a small patch of sound but
sandy ground."

Two soldiers were left in charge of the
tent, while the officer, with Toby and two
men, an Arab and Greek, embarked. "We
shoved off," he says, "just as it was fall-
ing dark, with only two oars, and with no
one who had much idea of using them ex-
cept myself, or any notion of boat-sailing.
Under these circumstances, as I made sail
and lost sight of the northern shore, I could
not help feeling that I was embarked in an
ailly, if not a perilous undertaking. The
 breeze gradually freshened, till there was
quite enough for such a little craft: we
passed several patches of white frothy foam,
and as the sea made an unusual noise, I
was many times afraid that they were break-
ers."

Two days and nights were passed on the
bosom of the dread lake: when the sun
was up, the party were scorched by the
heat, as though they were in a well heated
oven; and on the second night they were
chilled with cold winds, and the boat be-
came so leaky as to add greatly to the risk.
In some places the arid cliffs rise perpen-
dicularly to the height of 1200 or 1600
feet, and only in one little gap was there
any sign of vegetation: a drearier scene
could scarcely be imagined. Soundings
were taken three times, the deepest being
225 fathoms, and the least 178 fathoms,
the lead brought up rock-salt, and dark-
colored mud. "On the second day," con-
tinues the narrative, "at eleven o'clock, we
got sight of the tent and at twelve we reach-
ed the shore, quite done up, and thankful
for having escaped, which none of us ex-
pected to do the night before. Everything
in the boat was covered with a nasty slimy
substance; iron was dreadfully corroded,
and looked as if covered in patches with
coral; and the effect of the salt spray
upon ourselves, by lying upon the skin, and
getting into the eyes, nose, and mouth, pro-
duced constant thirst and drowsiness, and
took away all appetite."

As to the alleged destructive effect of the
Dead Sea on birds flying over its surface,
we killed some which were actually stand-
ing in the water; and on Saturday, while
in the very centre of the sea, I three times
saw ducks, or some other fowl, fly past us
within shot. I saw no signs, however, of
fish, or of any living thing in the water,
although there were many shells on the
beach. I must here mention a curious
brood of foam which appeared to lie
in a straight line, nearly north and south,
throughout the whole length of the sea. It
did not commence, as might be supposed,
at the exit of the Jordan, but some miles to
the westward, and it seemed to be constan-
tly bubbling and in motion, like a stream
that runs rapidly through a lake of still
water; while nearly over this white track,
during both the nights that we were on the
water, we observed in the sky a white streak
like a cloud, extending also in a straight
line from north to south, and as far as the
eye could reach."

Just after starting the next day to return
to Jericho, the party saw a horseman at a
distance galloping towards them, and at
times firing a pistol; and we can sympathise
with the leader's inexpressible delight that
it proved to be the consul's jennery, with a
letter to tell me that the three lost men had
reached Tiberias in safety; he brought me
also a most kind letter from Capt. Symonds,
enclosing a copy of the account that they
had given him of their adventures. It
would be a mere waste of words to state my
joy at these tidings. The boat was carried
back to the coast, and on the 12th of Sep-
tember Lieutenant Molyneux found himself
once more on board the Sparrow. And
until more accurate information shall be
obtained, we may consider that the ques-
tion, as to the nature of the Jordan, is an-
swered.

We wish we could close our narrative
here; but it is necessary, however painful,
to add, that since the above columns were
commenced, intelligence has been received
of the death of this gallant officer, which
took place, through the combined effect of
climate and over-exertion, soon after his re-
turn to the ship.

BULWER AND EUGENE ARAM.—A most
interesting announcement is made by Sir Edward
Bulwer Lytton, in his preface to the pre-
sent edition of "Eugene Aram," the last vol-
ume completed of the beautiful edition of
his works now publishing by Messrs. Chap-
man & Hall. The announcement will
henceforth confirm the fame acquired by
this noble romance, and will materially
tend to elevate the already noble and lofty
character of Eugene Aram. Says the au-
thor, "On going with mature judgment,
over all the evidences on which Aram was
condemned; I have, convinced myself, that
although an accomplice in the robbery of
Clarke, he was free from both the premed-
itated design, and the actual deed of mur-
der." So thorough is the conviction of Sir
Edward on this point, and so fully has this
conviction been corroborated, that he says
further on,—"Finding my convictions, that
in the murder itself he had no share, borne
out by the opinion of many eminent law-
yers, by whom I have heard the subject
discussed, I have accordingly so shaped his
confession to Walter. This will be grate-
ful news to those who, like ourselves, re-
gard Eugene Aram as one of the best, and
certainly as one of the most moral of his
productions."—*London paper.*

Beauty eventually defeats its possessor,
but virtue and talents accompany him to the
grave.

Temporizing.

Good men are distinguished by various
characteristics arising out of temperament,
education, and circumstances, which impart
great variety to the modes they adopt of
accomplishing plans of life, and carrying
out any important enterprise for the Church,
for the country, or for the benefit of the
whole world. In one man we see straight-
forward honesty of purpose, which thinks
of no compromise, fears no results, and
presses on to the right with an earnestness
and perseverance which are almost sure to
win success. This is the decided policy.
With prudence in judging the right, and
due regard to circumstances, such men are
very apt to bend the opinions of others to
theirs, and in the end succeed against all
obstacles, in whatever they undertake.

Many a man of ordinary capacity, by pur-
suing a course of this kind for years, has
come to be thought a great man, and reac-
tured a position of standing and influence to
which men of really higher powers aspire
in vain. But there is another class of good
men, who seem to have no opinion of their
own ability; they hear that of others, and
of one else; who desire above all things
to avoid making themselves enemies, and
would have all, of every shade of opinion,
and every variety of sentiment, their friend;
who fear to speak their own views decid-
edly, and modify their thoughts, and nothing
off their expressions into such a conveni-
ent ambiguity, that they are much like the
ancient oracles, whose words were sure to be
applicable any how, no matter how events
turned out. Such men are to be sure, in some
measure, avoid making enemies, but do they
make for themselves decided lasting friends?
Do they generally reach eminence? Are they generally successful in
their undertakings? Have they the confi-
dence of any body to such a degree as to
be trusted with important interests? Do
not men come to regard them as a sort of
negation in society, neither a plus nor a
minus, but a sort of smooth round 0, well
enough in its place, but which no body
wishes very much to do with? We call the
policy of such men the temporizing policy.

They are time-servers. They say agree-
able things to every body. Their object is
to please. Duty relaxes in their hands. —
Language bends under their efforts to keep
a good conscience, and yet not displeasing,
or contrary. They are a supple sort of
compromising milk and water material,
"ever learning, and never able to come to
the knowledge of the truth;" ever striving
after something, but scarcely ever obtaining
it, and when they do, it is by some indi-
rection or accident. Such men are often
frightened at their own shadow, and turned
aside, after this habit has become fixed, if
a spider weave his web across their path.
What good do such men ever do in the
world or the Church?—*Western Episco-
palian.*

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.—Marriage is of
a date prior to an itself—the only relic of
a paradise that is left us—one smile that
God left on the world's innocence, linger-
ing and playing still upon its sacred vis-
age. The first marriage was celebrated be-
fore God himself, who filled in his own
person, the office of Guest, Witness, and
Priest. There stood the two godlike forms
of innocence, fresh in the beauty of their
unspoiled nature. The hallowed shades of
the garden, and the green carpeted earth,
smiled to look upon so divine a pair. The
crystal waters flowed by, pure and transpa-
rent as they. The unblemished flowers
breathed incense on the sacred air, answer-
ing to their upright love. An artless round
of joy from all the vocal natures, was the
hymn, a spontaneous nuptial harmony,
such as a world in tune might yield, ere
discord was invented. Religion blessed
her two children thus, and led them forth
into life, to begin her wondrous history.

The first religious scene they knew, was
their own marriage before the Lord God.—
They learned to love him as the interpreter
and sealer of their love to each other; and
if they had continued in their uprightness,
life would have been a form of wedded
worship—a sacred mystery of spiritual on-
eness and communication. They did not
continue. Curiosity triumphed over inno-
cence. They tasted sin and knew it in
their fell. Men is changed; man's heart
and woman's are no longer what the first
hearts were. Beauty is blighted. Love
is debased. Sorrow and tears are in the
world's cup. Sin has swept away all par-
adisean matter, and the world is bowed un-
der its curse. Still one thing remains as it
was. God mercifully spared one token of
the innocent world; and that the dearest, to
be a symbol forever of the primal love.—
And this is marriage. This one flower of
Paradise is blooming yet in the desert of
sin.—*Rev. Dr. Bushnell.*

All for the Best.
All's for the best; be sanguine and cheerful,
Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise;
Nothing but folly gets families into grief;
Courage never is happy and wise;
All for the best—if a man would but know it;
Providence smiles us all to be best;
This is no dream of the poet or priest;
Heaven is grateful, and all's for the best.

All for the best; set this on your standard,
Soldier of address, or pilgrim of love,
And by both shores of Despair may have wan-
dered,
Away, wearyd swallow, or heart-stricken
dove.

All for the best; be a man but confiding,
Providence kindly governs the world;
And the frail bark of his creature is guiding,
Weely and warily, all for the best.

All for the best—then fling away terror,
Meet all your fears and your foe in the van,
And in the year of your danger or error,
Trust like a child, while you strive like a man;
All's for the best—unblinded, undoubted,
Providence reaps from the East to the West,
And by both wisdom and mercy surrounded,
Hope and happy be that—All's for the best.

THE TURKISH GALLANTRY.—A Mexican,
when you praise his horse, immediately re-
plies that the horse is at your service, which
means no more than when in this country
you write to a man that you are his "obedi-
ent, humble servant." A late Turkish am-
bassador in England, actually did what the
Mexican phrase professes to do. When
any lady happened to praise one of the
handsome sheikhs that decorated his person,
he immediately presented it to her. This
led to a very general admiration of his ex-
cellency's shawls, and, in consequence, to
a very great diminution of the ambassador's
wardrobe. At last, when his excellency's
stock was reduced to the one he wore, upon
a lady's loudly expressing her admiration
of its beauty, instead of his former reply,
"Madam, it is at your service," he said, with
Turkish compunction, but with more than
Turkish gallantry, "Madam, I am glad you
like it; I shall wear it for your sake."

When an Indian maiden dies, her friends
take a young bird which has just begun to
try its power of song, and loading it with
kisses and caresses, set it free over the
grave, in the belief that it will never fold
its wings nor close its eyes until it has
reached the "spirit land," and borne its mes-
sage of affection to the loved and lost.

Base of the Tongue and her Adventures.

The captain of the vessel, was a tall and
choleric man—or, if these accounts repre-
sent him truly, a monster. Quarrels com-
menced as soon as the party got out to sea;
and before the Tongue reached Oregon,
Capt. Thorn had thrown one man over-
board—left nine others, including three or
four partners, on a barren island—and cast
away eight of his best seamen to inevitable
death on the bar of the river. But justice
comes to all men, as the ancient said; the
death of this half-savage man is one of the
most tragic on record. The story has been
told by Washington Irving—in the interest
of Capt. Thorn: now let us hear Mr.
Ross's version. After disembarking the
colony at the mouth of the Columbia, the
Tongue was voyaging still farther north,
trailing along the coast.

Next day the Indians came off to trade
in great numbers. On their coming along-
side, the captain ordered the boarding-net-
ting to be put up round the ship, and would
not allow more than ten on board at a
time; but just as the trade had commenced,
an Indian was detected cutting the board-
ing-netting with a knife in order to get on
board. On being detected, he instantly
jumped into one of the canoes which were
aloft, and made his escape. The cap-
tain then, turning round, bade the chiefs to
call him back. The chiefs smiled and said
nothing, which irritated the captain, and he
immediately laid hold of two of the
chiefs, and threatened to hang them up un-
less they caused the delinquent to be brought
back to be punished. The moment the
chiefs were seized, all the Indians fled from
the ship in consternation. The chiefs
were kept on board all night with a guard
over them. Food was offered them, but
they would neither eat nor drink. Next
day, however, the offender was brought to
the ship and delivered up, when the cap-
tain ordered him to be stripped and tied up
but did not flog him. He was then dismiss-
ed. The chiefs were also liberated, and
left the ship, refusing to detain a present
that was offered them, and vowing vengeance
on the whites for the insult received. Next
day an Indian came to the ship, but in the
afternoon an old chief came for Mr. Mc-
Kay and myself to go to his lodge. We
did so, and were very kindly treated. Mr.
McKay was a great favorite among the In-
dians; and I have no doubt that the plot for
destroying the ship was at this time fully
arranged, and that it was intended, if pos-
sible, to save McKay's life in the general
massacre. But not finding this practicable
without the risk of discovery, he, as we
shall soon learn, fell with the rest. When
we were on shore, we saw the chiefs, and
they seemed all in good humor, and asked
me if the captain was still angry; and on
being assured that they would be well treat-
ed and kindly received by him if they went
on board, they appeared highly pleased, and
promised to go and trade the following day.

McKay was walking backwards and
forwards on deck in rather a gloomy mood,
and considerably excited; himself and the
captain having, as he told me, had some
angry words between them respecting the
two chiefs who had been kept prisoners on
board, which was solely against McKay's
will. As soon as I got on deck he called
me to him. "Well," said he, "are the In-
dians coming to trade to-day?" I said, "They
are." "I wish they would not come," said
he again; adding, "I am afraid there is an
undercurrent at work. After the captain's
late conduct to the chiefs, I do not like so
sudden, so flattering a change. There is
treachery in the case, or they differ from all
other Indians I have ever known. I have told
the captain so—I have also suggested that
all hands should be on the alert when the
Indians are here, but he ridicules the sug-
gestion as groundless. So let him have his
own way. McKay then asked me what I
opinion. I told him it would be well to
have the netting up. He then bid me go
to the captain, and I went; but before I
could speak to him, he called out, "Well,
Kas, are the Indians coming to-day?" I
said I thought so. He then asked are the
chiefs in good humor yet?" I said I never
saw them in better humor. "I humbled the
fellows a little; they'll not be so saucy now;
and we will get on much better," said the
captain. At this moment McKay joined us,
and repeated to the captain what he had
just stated to me. The captain laughed;
observing to McKay, "You pretend to know
a great deal about the Indian character—
you know nothing at all." And so the con-
versation dropped. Mr. McKay's anxiety
and perturbation of mind was increased by
the manner in which the captain treated his
advice; and having, to all appearance, a
presentiment of what was brooding among
the Indians, he refused going to breakfast
that morning, put two pairs of pistols in his
pockets, and set down on the leeward side
of the quarter-deck in a pensive mood.

In a short time afterwards, the Indians began
to flock about the ship, both men and wo-
men, in great crowds, with their furs; and
certainly I myself thought there was not the
least danger, particularly as the woman ac-
companied the men to trade; but I was sur-
prised that the captain did not put the net-
ting up. It was the first time I ever saw
ship trade there without adopting that pre-
caution. As soon as the Indians arrived,
the captain, relying on doubt on the ap-
parent reconciliation, which had taken place
between McKay and the chiefs on shore,
and wishing perhaps to stone for the insult
he had offered the latter, flew from one ex-
treme to the other, receiving them with open
arms, and admitting them on board without
reserve, and without the usual precautions.

The trade went on briskly, and at the cap-
tain's own prices. The Indians throwing
the goods received into the canoes, which
are alongside, with the women in them; but
in doing so, they managed to conceal their
knives about their persons, which circum-
stance was noticed by one of the men al-
though, by myself, and we warned the cap-
tain of it; but he treated the suggestions, as
no more was said about it; but in a moment
or two afterwards, the captain began to sus-
pect something himself, and was in the act
of calling Mr. McKay to him, when the In-
dians in an instant, raised the hideous yell
of death, which echoed from stem to stern
of the devoted ship, the women in the canoes
immediately pushed off, and the mas-
sacre began. The conflict was bloody but
short. The savages with their naked knives
and horrid yells, rushed on the unsuspect-
ing and defenceless whites, who were dispersed
all over the ship, and in five minutes' time
the vessel was their own. McKay was the
first man who fell; he shot one Indian, but
was instantly killed and thrown overboard,
and so sudden was the surprise that the
captain had scarcely time to draw from his
pocket a clasp-knife, with which he defend-
ed himself desperately, killed two, and
wounded several more, till at last he fell
in the crowd. The last man I saw
alive was Stephen Weeks, the armorer. In
the midst of this carnage, I leapt overboard,
and saved several other Indians, and we
taken up by the women in the canoes, who
were yelling, whooping and crying like so

many fiends about the ship; but before I
had got two gun-shots from the ship, and
not ten minutes after I had left her, she
blew up in the air with a fearful explosion,
filling the whole place with broken frag-
ments and mutilated bodies. The sight was
terrible and overwhelming. Weeks must
have been the man who blew up the ship,
and by that awful act of revenge, one hun-
dred and seventy-five Indians perished, and
some of the canoes, although at a great
distance off, had a narrow escape. The
melancholy and fatal catastrophe, spread
desolation, lamentation and terror through-
out the whole tribe. Scarcely anything be-
longing to the ship was saved by the Indi-
ans, and so terrifying was the effect, a
awful scene, when two other ships pass-
ed there soon afterwards, that not an Indian
would venture to go near them.—*Ross's
Adventures of the First Settlers on the
Oregon and Columbia River.*

The Days of Old.

A curious instance of a lady availing
herself, in 1540, of the right to appear by
champion in a "breach of promise of mar-
riage" case, is mentioned in the memoirs of
the Marquis de Vieilleville. The husband
of Philippe de Montepedon having died in
Piedmont without issue, she was left a
young, rich and beautiful widow, and was
sought in marriage by several noble suitors.
Among these was the Marquis de Saluces,
to whose attentions she seemed to listen fa-
vorably, and she permitted him to accom-
pany her from Turin to Paris. It turned
out, however, that the sly dame merely
wished to have the advantage of his escort
on the journey; and when she arrived at its
termination, she cavalierly dismissed him,
saying, "Adieu, sir! your lodging is at the
hotel des Ursins, and mine at the hotel
Saint Denis, close to that of the Augustines."
The Marquis persisted in his suit; but
as Philippe continued obstinate, he asserted
that she had made him a formal promise of
marriage, and cited her to appear before the
court of parliament. She came there, at-
tended by a numerous company of friends,
and, having been desired by the president
to hold up her hand, she was asked whether
she had ever promised marriage to the Mar-
quis, who was then present in court. She
answered upon her honor that she had not;
and when the court proceeded to press her
with further questions, she exclaimed with
passionate warmth, "Gentlemen, I never